



Goodbye Windows And Welcome To The Secure OS Debian

INFO:

Windows is a closed and Monopolistic operating system developed by Microsoft, and despite that, it is widely spread among Munasireen; and because Windows operating system is commercial, Microsoft collects a lot of information about the users, and the mechanisms of collecting information that Microsoft uses cannot be effectively stopped, as This could lead to the disruption of receiving security updates, which results in the ease of hacking Windows operating system, especially because it is the most targeted operating system with malware and viruses of all kinds, and despite that, the media brothers' need for Windows is critical in the area of montage And design, as software is not available in the same efficiency as Adobe-supported programs from Windows on different Linux operating systems, so we recommend using Windows without connecting to the Internet, and installing the Debian operating system and using it in daily work as a safe alternative to Windows.





الحمد لله معز الإسلام بنصره ، ومذل الشرك بقهره ، ومصرف الأمور بأمره ، ومديم النعم بشكره ،
ومستدرج الكافرين بمكره ، الذي قدر الأيام دول بعدله ، وجعل العاقبة للمنتقين بفضله ، وأفاء على
عباده من ظله ، وأظهر دينه على الدين كله ، ونشهد أنَّ لِإِلَهٍ إِلَّا اللَّهُ وَحْدَهُ لَا شَكَرَ لَهُ لَهُ ، وَأَنَّ مُحَمَّداً
عَبْدَهُ وَرَسُولُهُ ..

Windows is a closed and Monopolistic operating system developed by Microsoft, and despite that, it is widely spread among Munasireen; and because Windows operating system is commercial, Microsoft collects a lot of information about the users, and the mechanisms of collecting information that Microsoft uses cannot be effectively stopped, as This could lead to the disruption of receiving security updates, which results in the ease of hacking Windows operating system, especially because it is the most targeted operating system with malware and viruses of all kinds, and despite that, the media brothers' need for Windows is critical in the area of montage And design, as software is not available in the same efficiency as Adobe-supported programs from Windows on different Linux operating systems, so we recommend using Windows without connecting to the Internet, and installing the Debian operating system and using it in daily work as a safe alternative to Windows.

After analyzing Windows operating system, the Free Software Foundation (FSF) described it as a harmful system designed to work in ways that harm the user due to threats to personal freedoms, privacy, and security represented by the following:

- (1) Microsoft has added a backdoor in the disk drive protocol on Windows.
- (2) Microsoft pushes system updates without the user's permission, making them vulnerable to Microsoft's policy changes
- (3) Force user to upgrade operating system as recently Microsoft forced Windows 7 and 8 users to upgrade to Windows 10.
- (4) Windows 8 has a backdoor that allows deleting programs remotely.
- (5) Microsoft has a proven history of cooperating with governments, informing them of vulnerabilities they can exploit to hack the system before deploying security updates to close the vulnerabilities
- (6) Microsoft announced that starting with Windows 10, it will start forcing low-paying users to test new, less secure updates before making them available to high-paying

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users; that is, Microsoft will make Windows 10 users an experiment lab of its updates before it is available to its customers (governments).

- (7) Windows assigns a unique address (ID) for each user so that advertising companies can track each user's browsing habits
- (8) The Windows 10 Privacy Policy allows Microsoft to search user files at any time, and sell any information.
- (9) Windows 10 sends information to Microsoft about the applications being used that run on Windows 10
- (10) Windows 10 contains a set of automatically activated options that allow Microsoft to intrude on files and text input (everything the user writes), location information, contacts, and calendar records, and many of the options that allow spying on the user cannot be disabled.
- (11) Even after activating data blocking options for Microsoft, Windows still sends a huge amount of data to Microsoft.

Windows operating system violates your privacy and does not help Munasireen to face the security threats . When using Windows, there is no privacy or security that you can rely on for the reasons explained.

Debian Linux is a free open-source operating system. The Debian operating system relies on a community of developers around the world and not-for-profit companies like some other Linux products. Debian is one of the most popular Linux products and supports most computers. It can be customized and modified according to the needs of each user. Here is a summary of the general features of the system:

Debian general features:

- Free and open source
- Speed of development and receiving security updates
- Not subject to a for-profit company that controls the system
- Ease of installation and system stability
- Fast performance and support for most hardware
- Most hardware drivers are programmed by Linux developers, not computer manufacturers
- Customization of the desktop environments and supporting hundreds of open-source projects

Requirements :

- PC / Laptop
- USB Flash drive (4GB)
- Internet Connection

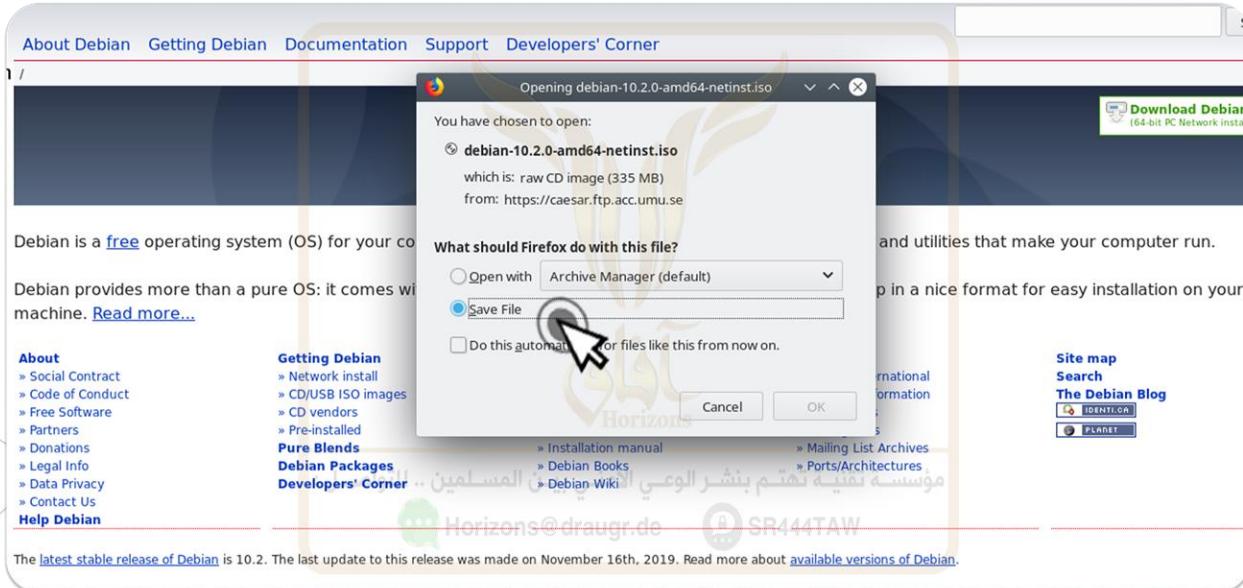


1- Downloading Debian ISO

- Go to the official site of (<https://www.debian.org>)
- Press (download Debian)



- Press (save file) to download file system



2- Burning the file system on a USB

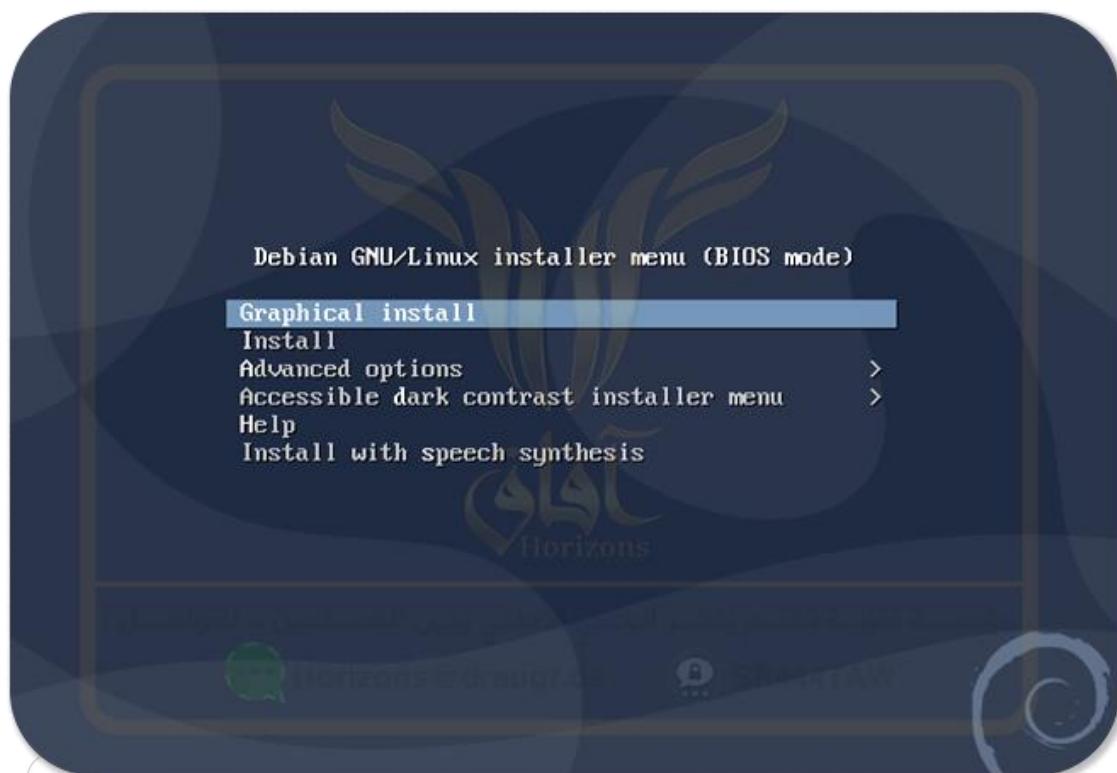
- Use Etcher for burning Debian ISO file on USB
- After finishing the burning process on the USB ..Restart your device and long press f12

Note:

All the laptop's boot manager isn't similar check out this booting menu

3- System instillation

- After booting , these options will appear choose Graphical Install



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- Press on English



- Choose the language to be used in the installation process

It's recommended to choose a different time zone than yours as some websites detect your timezone through browsing the internet

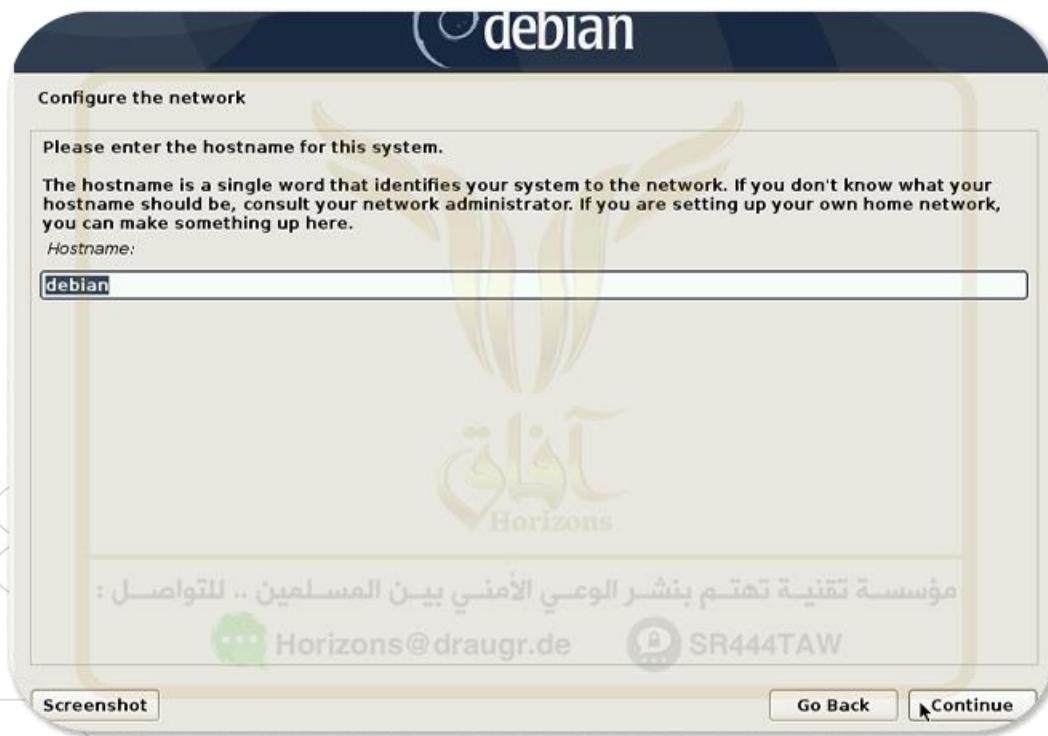


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- Choose American English



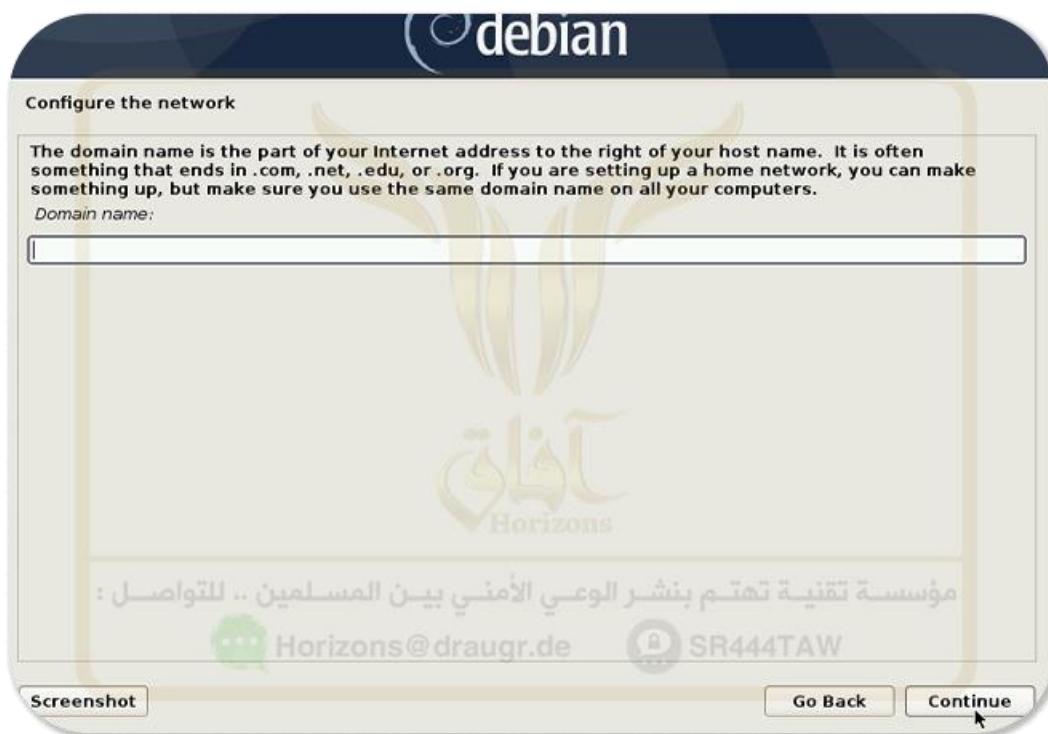
- enter the host name for this system



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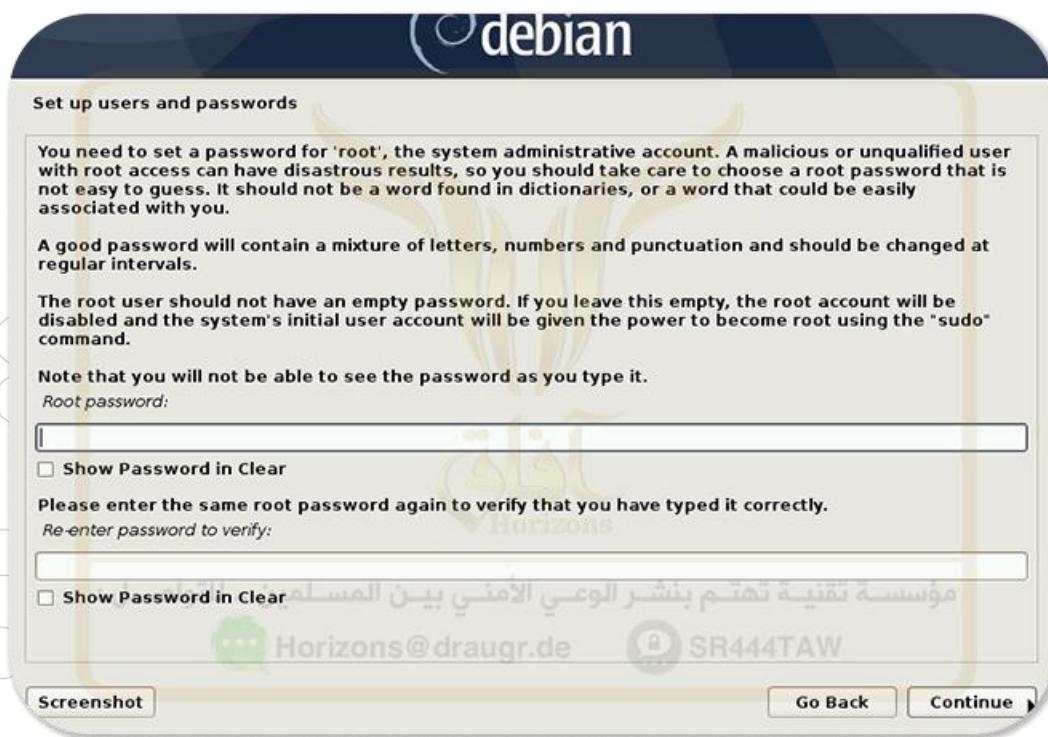
- Press on Continue

If you want to use WiFi there is additional options will appear to connect to your Wi-Fi



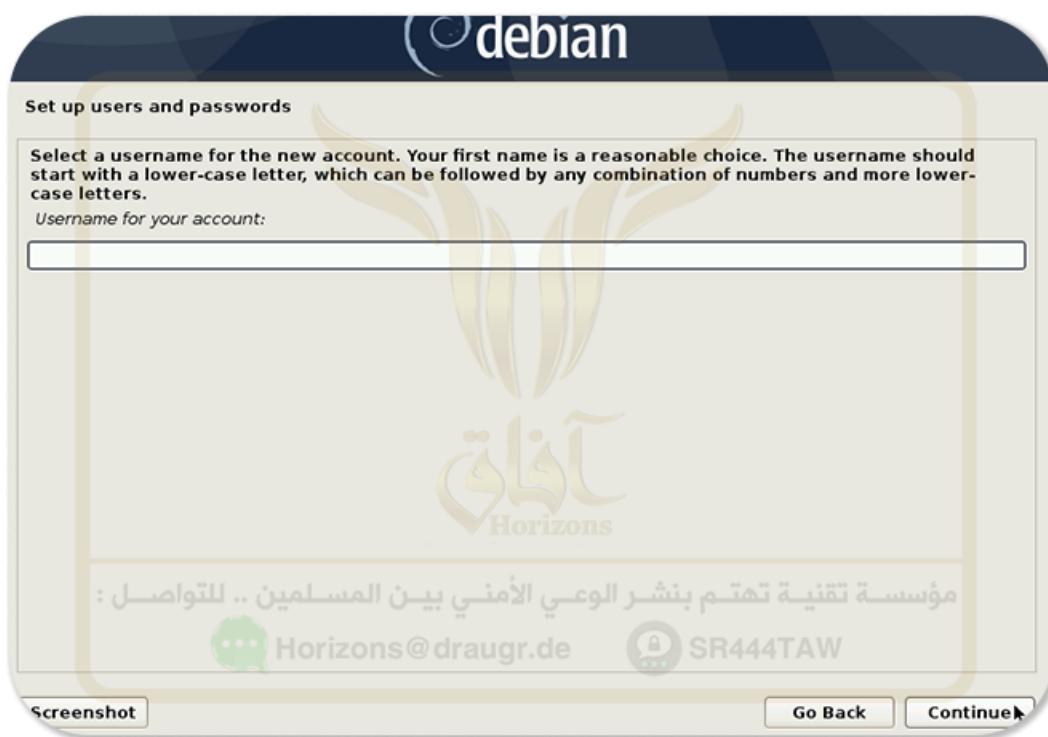
- Enter strong password for " root "

Choose a password which is hard to guess use a strong word which contains mixture of letters , numbers and punctuation



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- Select a username for the new account

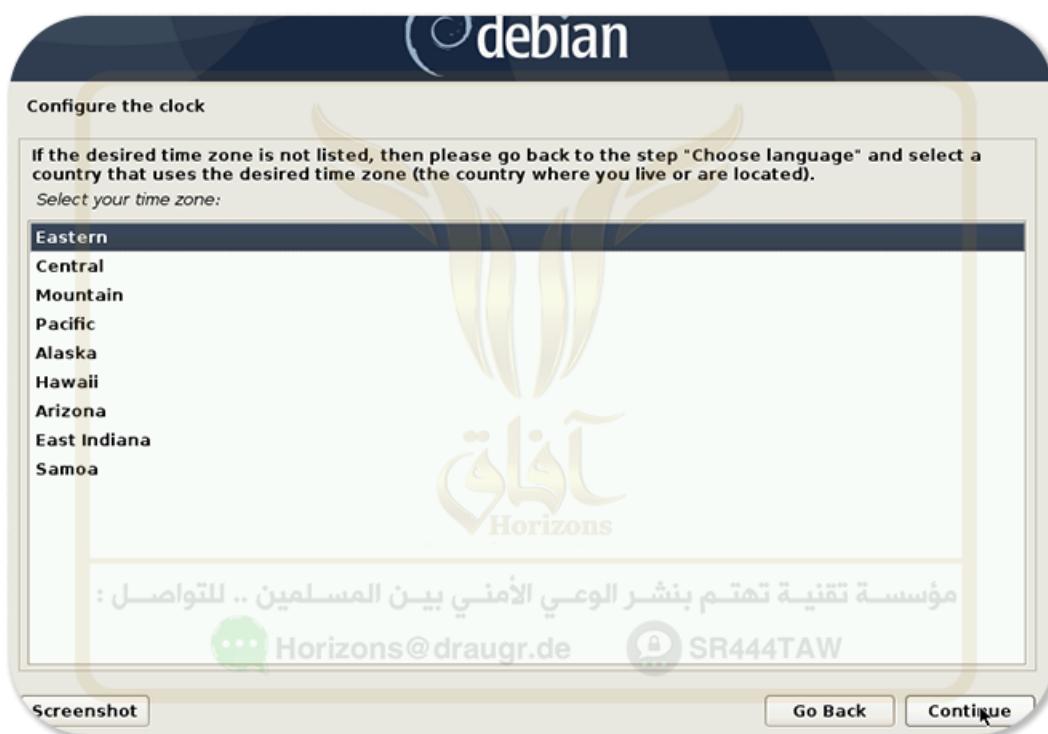


- Choose a new password for your user

Note : user password should be different than root password **do not** use one password for the same users

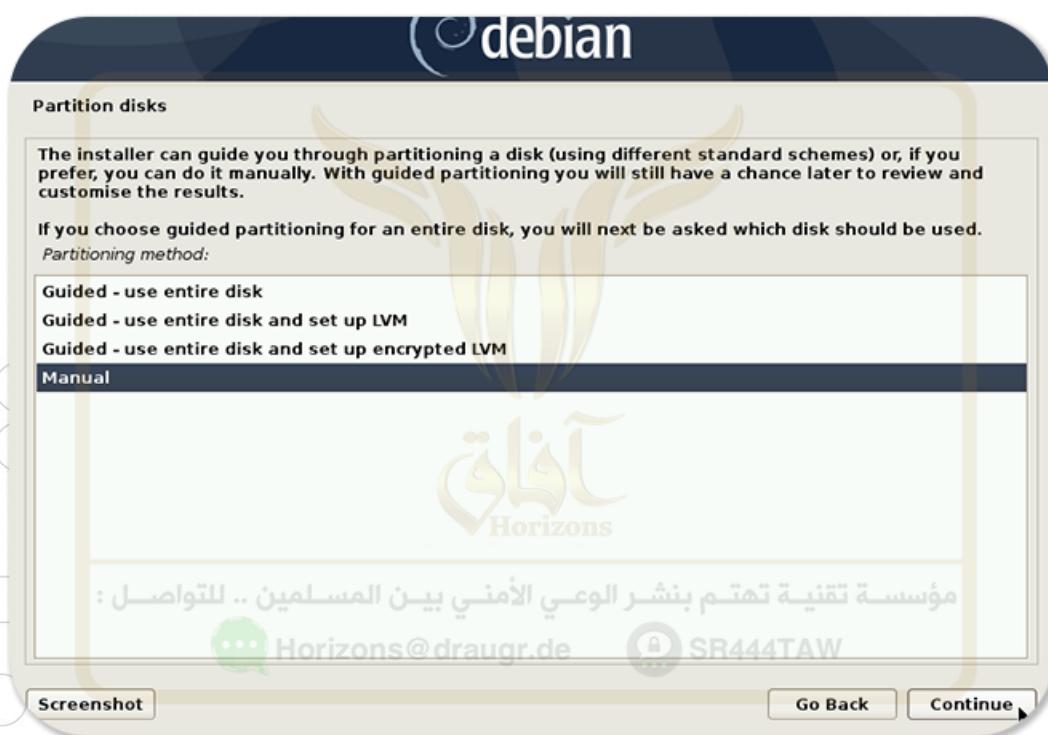


- Configure the clock



4- Partition Disks

- Press on Manual



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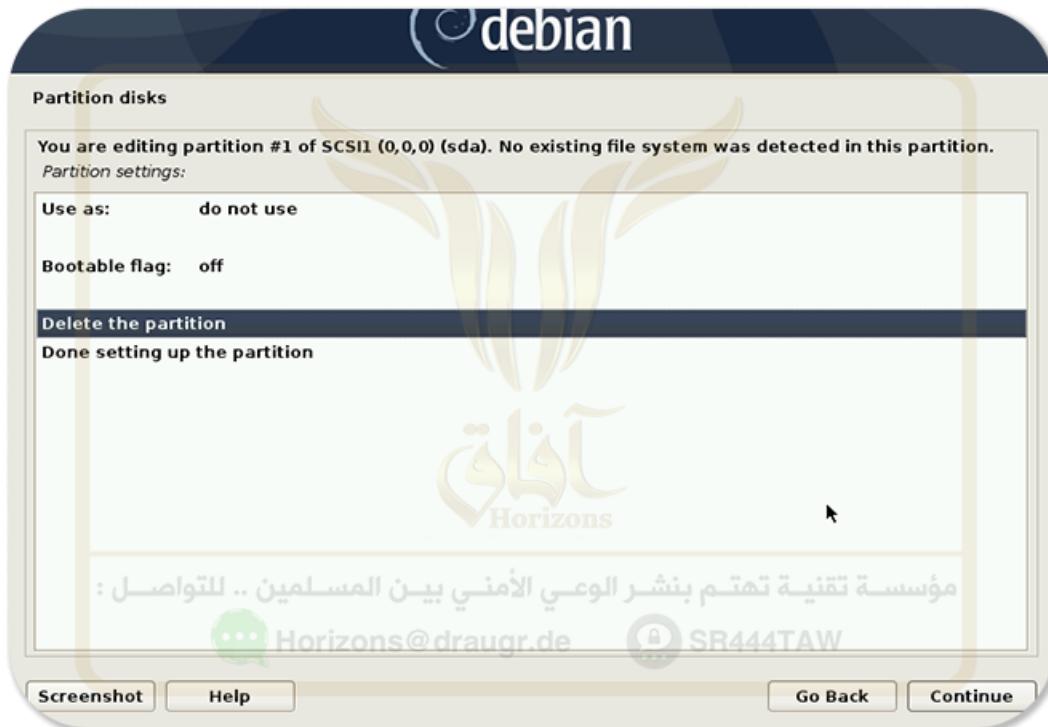
- A panel of partitions will appear choose which one you want to use for installation then press continue



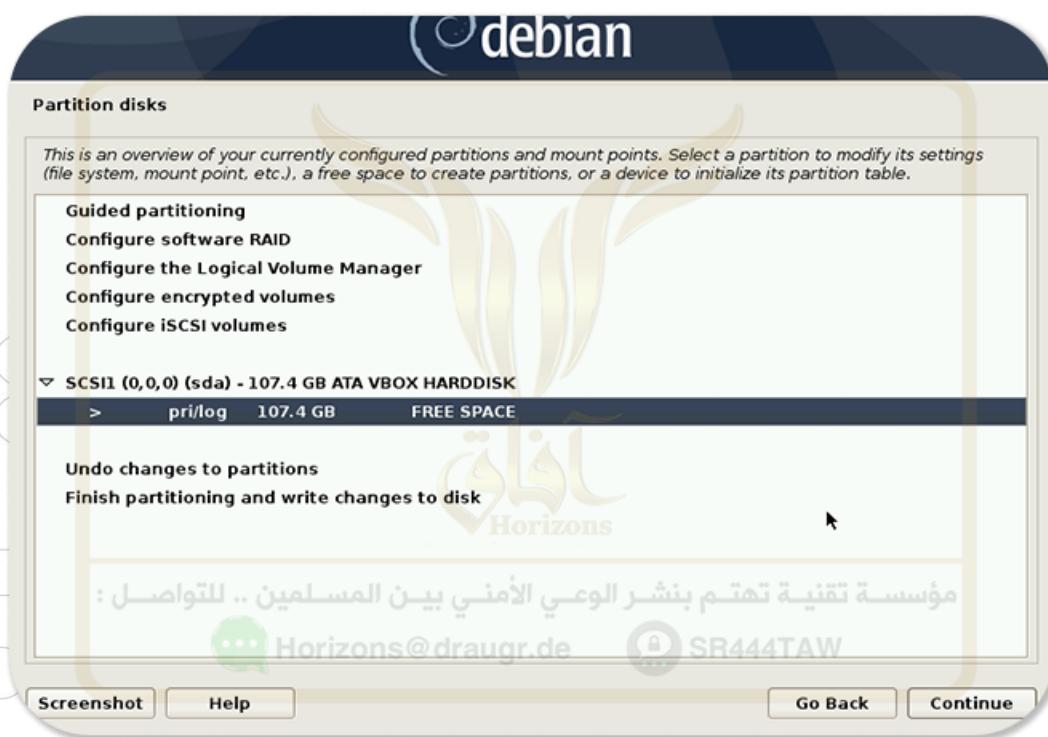
- Choose delete the partition to delete the Disk you want to put the system on it so that you may divide it to 3 part
- First : The root file system is represented by a forward slash (/). It is the top of the directory tree, and contains file system and everything that you install with Linux , it's recommended to use 80 GB for the root partition
- second : you need one partition that will be used as Linux swap space. This is space on your hard drive that can be used as *virtual memory*. Virtual memory allows your computer to run large programs and perform complex tasks even if it does not have enough physical RAM to do the job. (It is a lot slower, but it works.)

NOTE : create one swap partition that is 50% to 100% the size of the physical RAM in your system. If you are short on RAM with plenty of drive space, go large. If you're short on drive space and have lots of RAM, go small

- Third : The / Boot directory contains the kernel and ramdisk images as well as the bootloader configuration file and bootloader stages. It also stores data that is used before the kernel begins executing user-space programs, boot partition is necessary to boot Debian and windows alongside it (if you wan't to use windows offline)



- After deleting the Disk a free space will appear click on it and press continue



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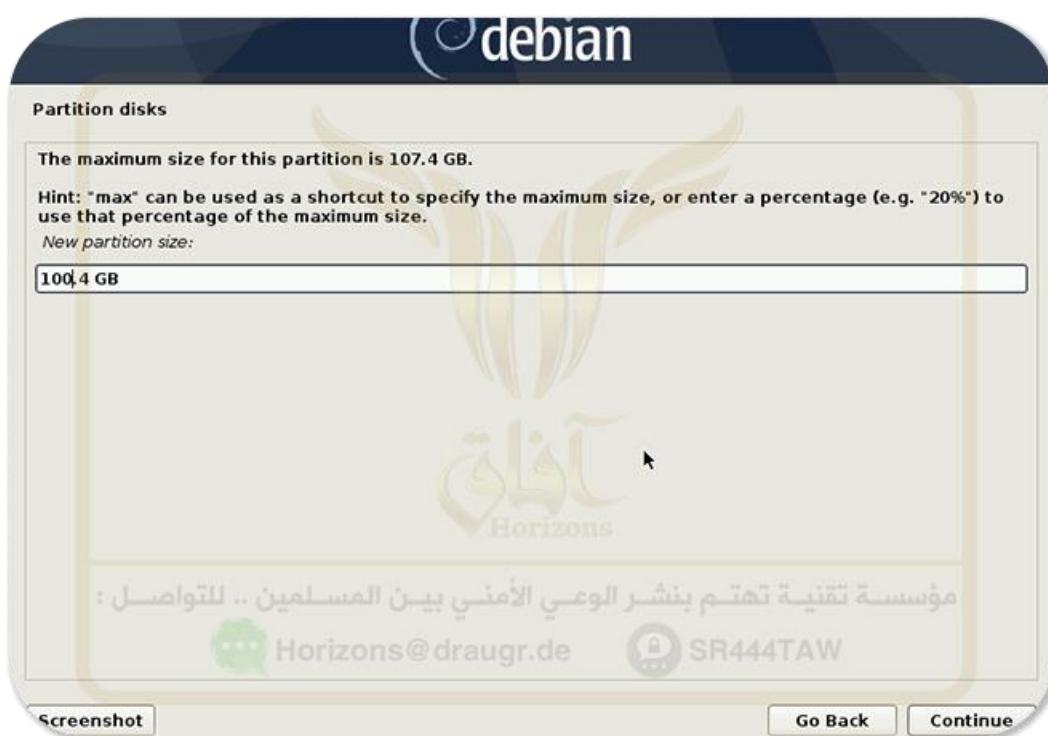
- Press on Create a new partition To create a new disk



- Then delete the space and add for ex 100 GB storage capacity for root



- Then press continue



- Choose Primary



- Choose Beginning



- Choose done setting up the partition



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- The free space of the Disk will appear on the bottom
- Click on the free space



- Press Create a new partition



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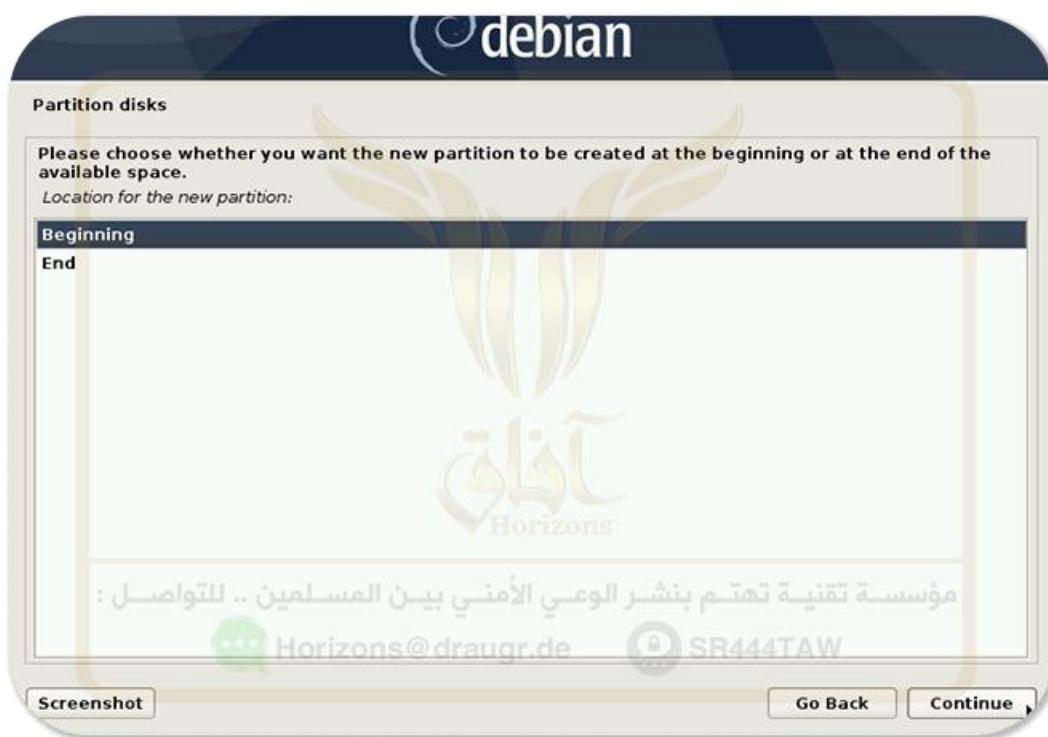
- Enter the storage capacity of the swap partition



- Press on logical



- Press on Beginning



- Press on use as



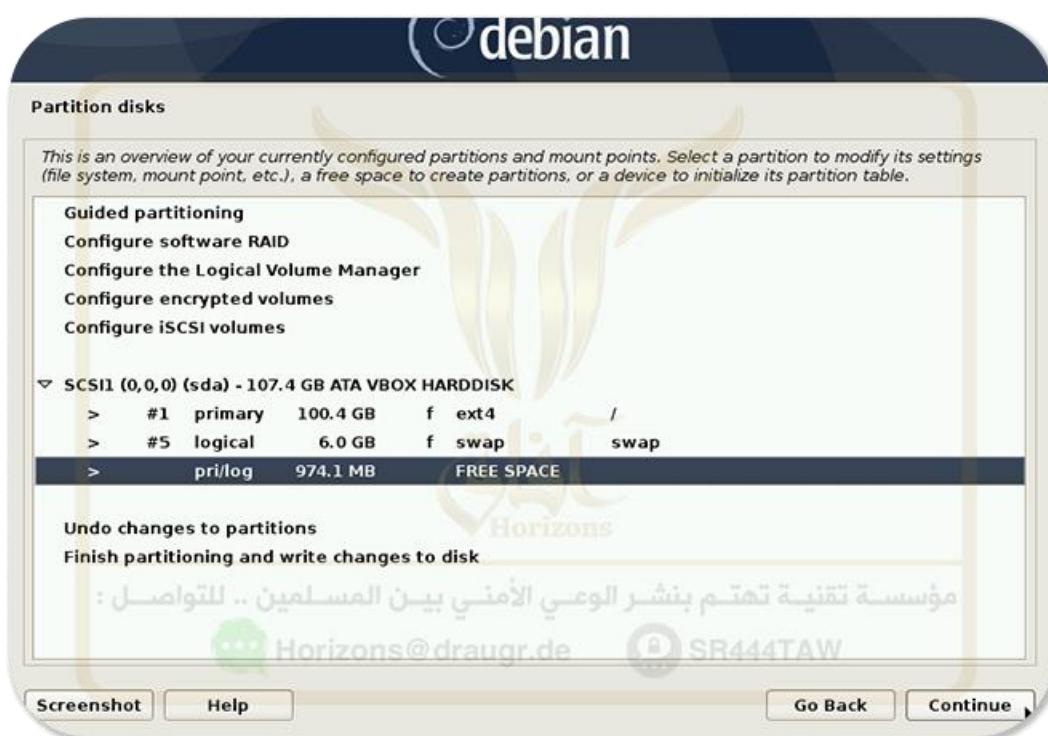
- Choose Swap area



- Press on Done setting up the partition



- Again a free space will appear to you click on it and press



- Press on Create a new partition to create /boot partition

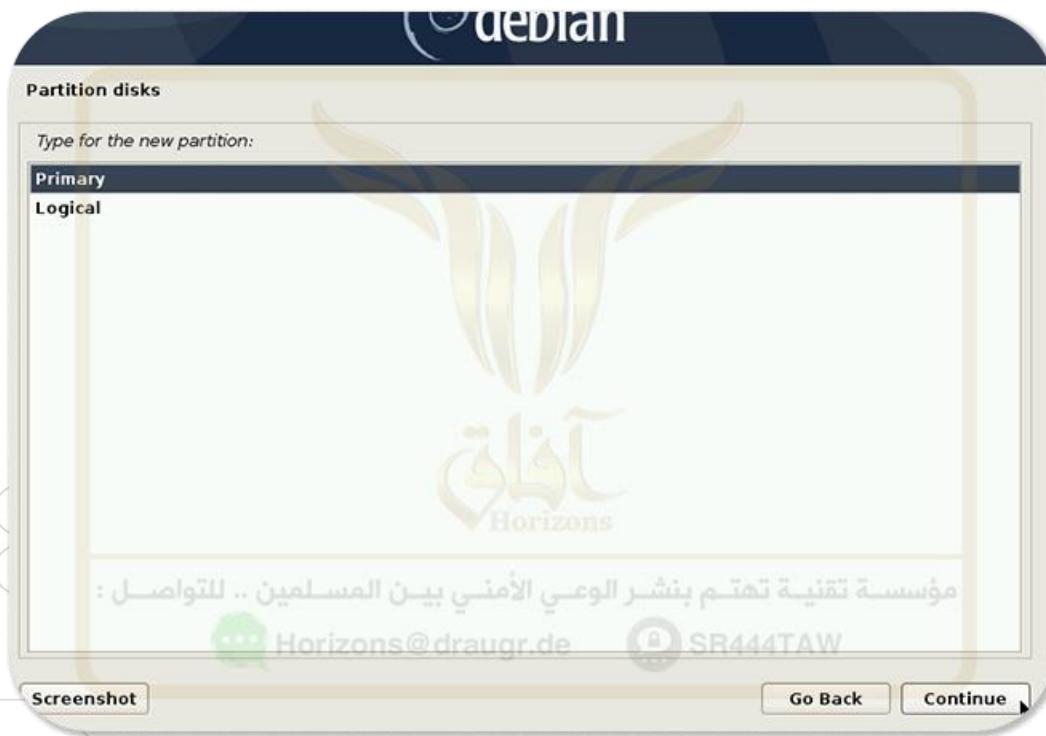


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- Press continue



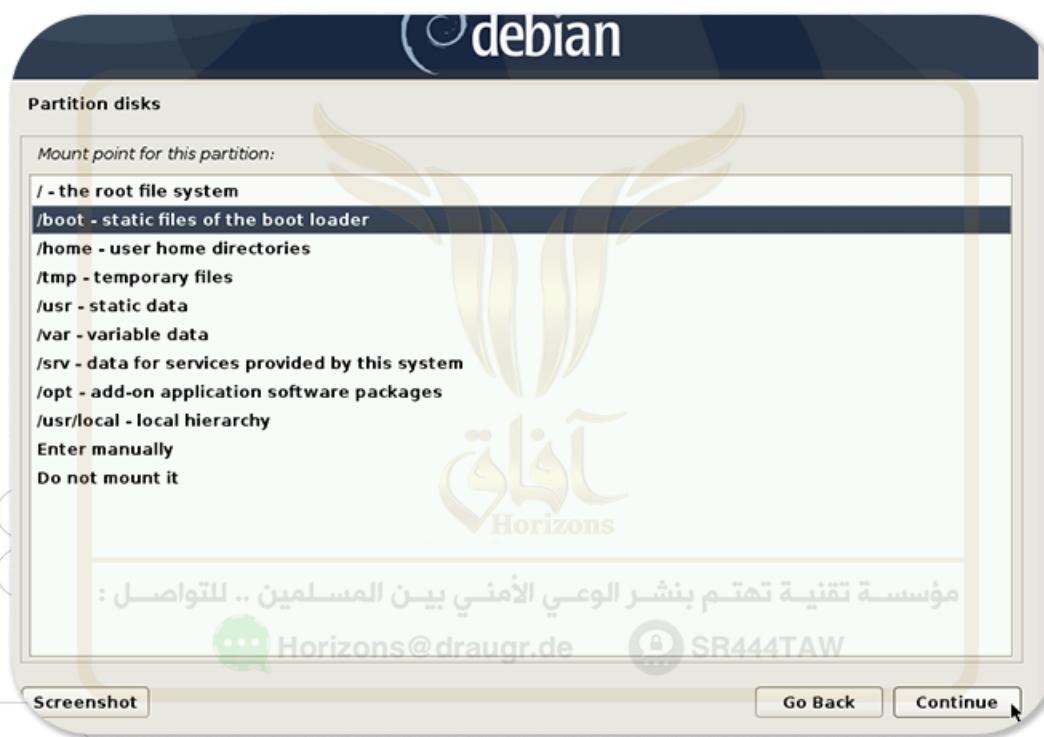
- Choose primary



- Press on Mount Point



- Choose /boot



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- Press on Done setting up the partition



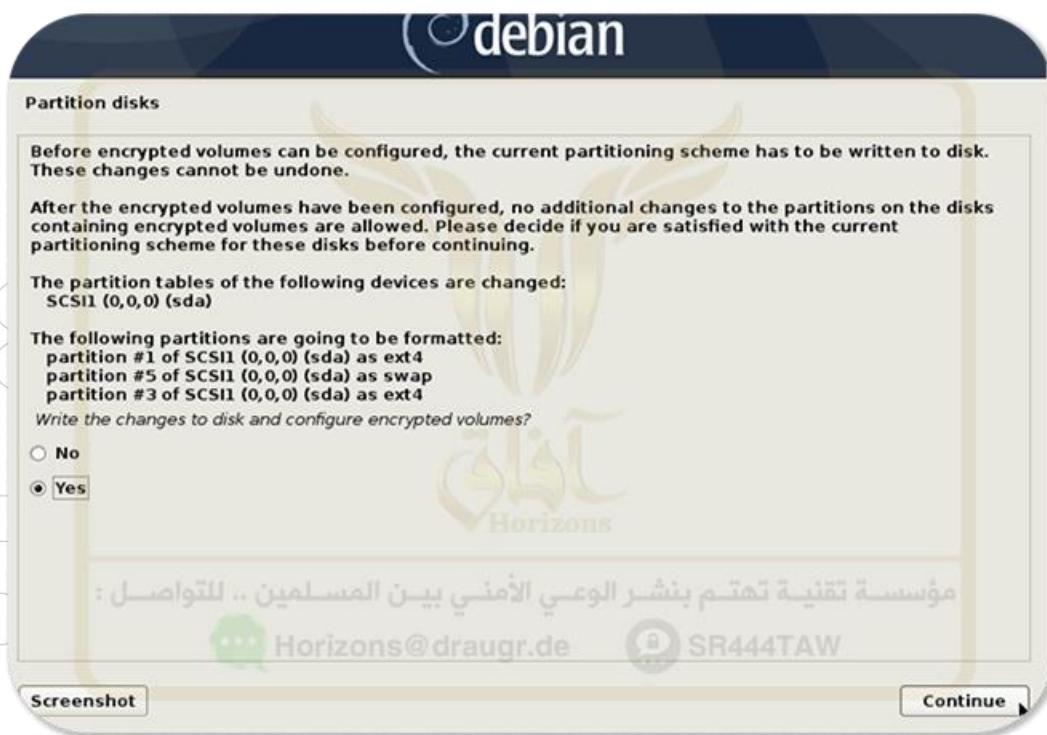
5- Encrypting Partitions

- Press on Configure encrypted volumes

Note : You have to know the root partition number which in this case is 1 and the swap partition number is 5 before continue



- Press on Yes



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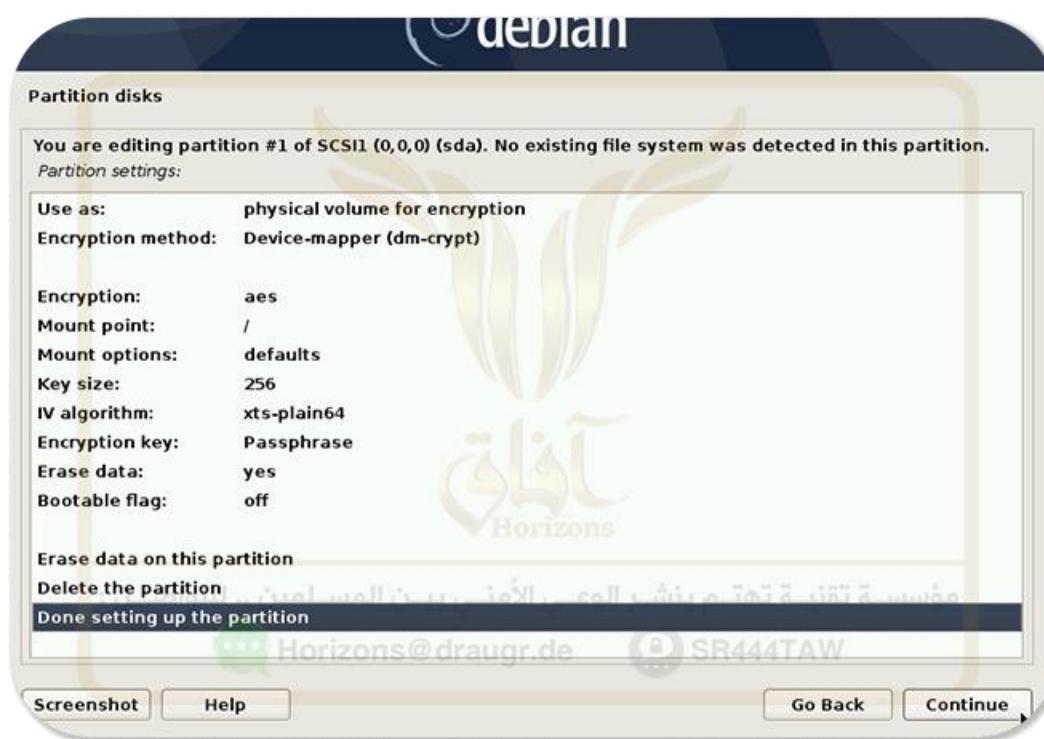
- Press on Create encrypted volumes



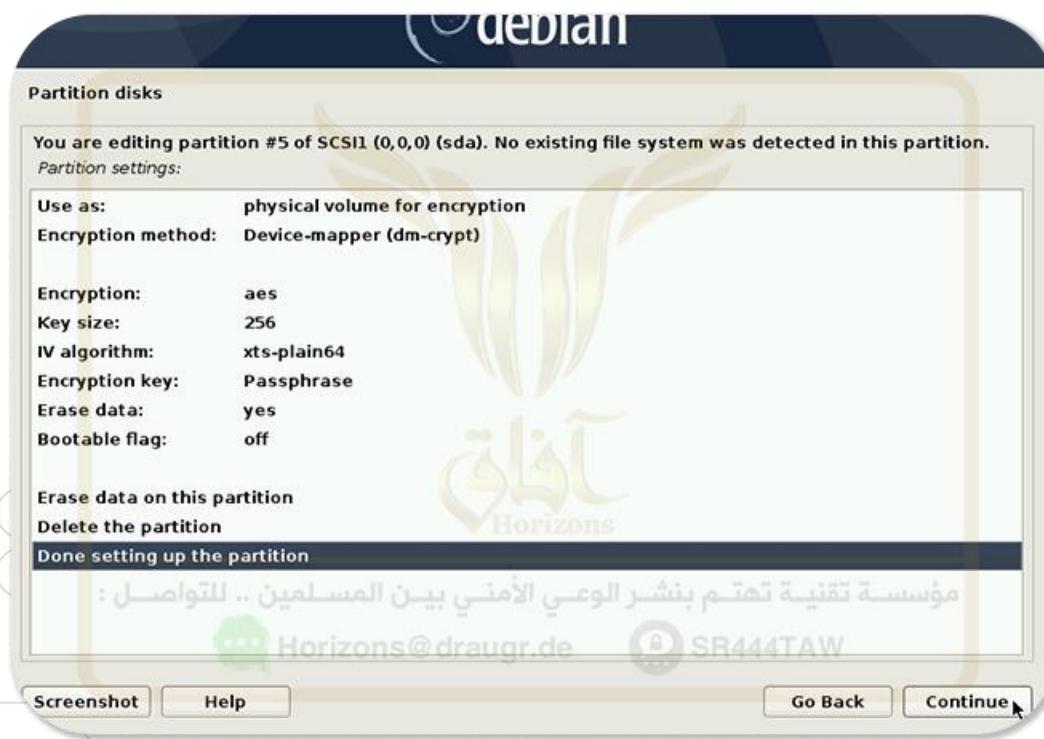
- Choose root partition (sda1) and swap partition (sda5) then press continue



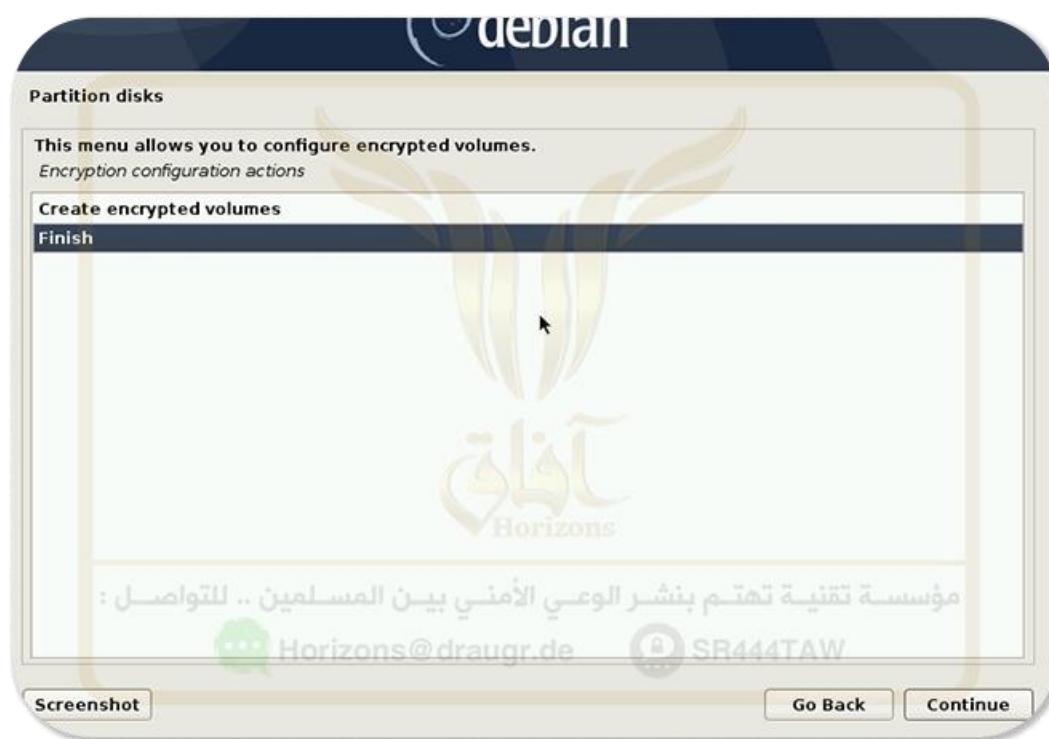
- Press on Done Setting up the partition



- Press on Done Setting up the partition



- Press on Finish



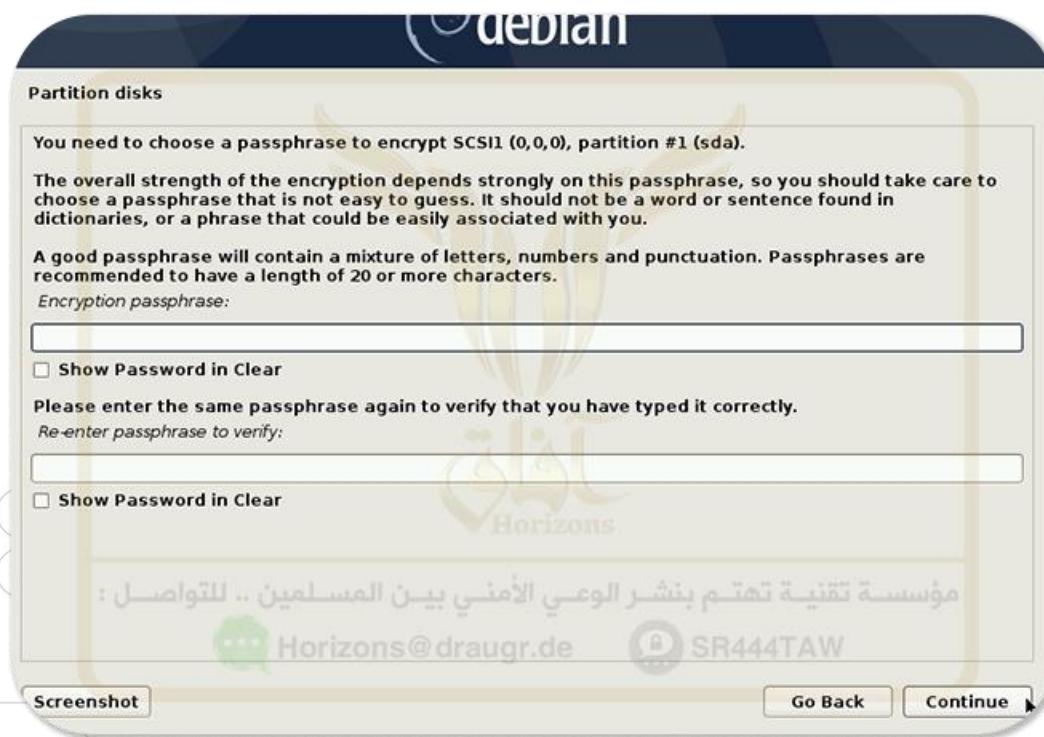
- Press Yes then Continue



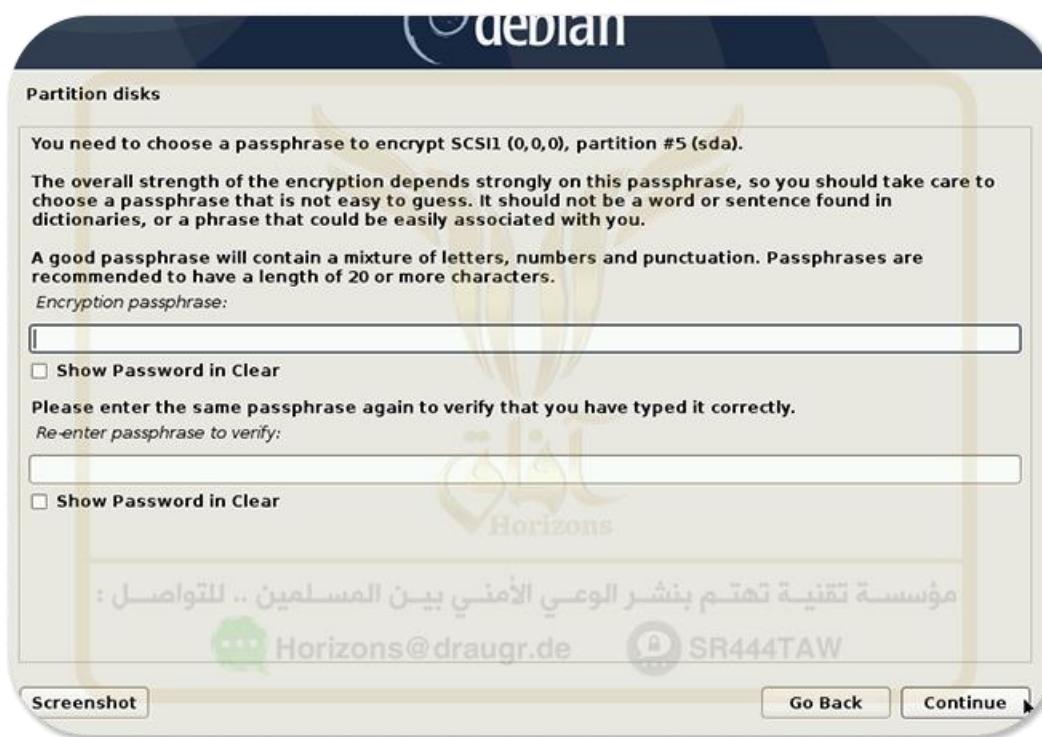
- Press on Yes



- Enter a new password for encrypting the root partition



- Enter another new password for encrypting swap partition



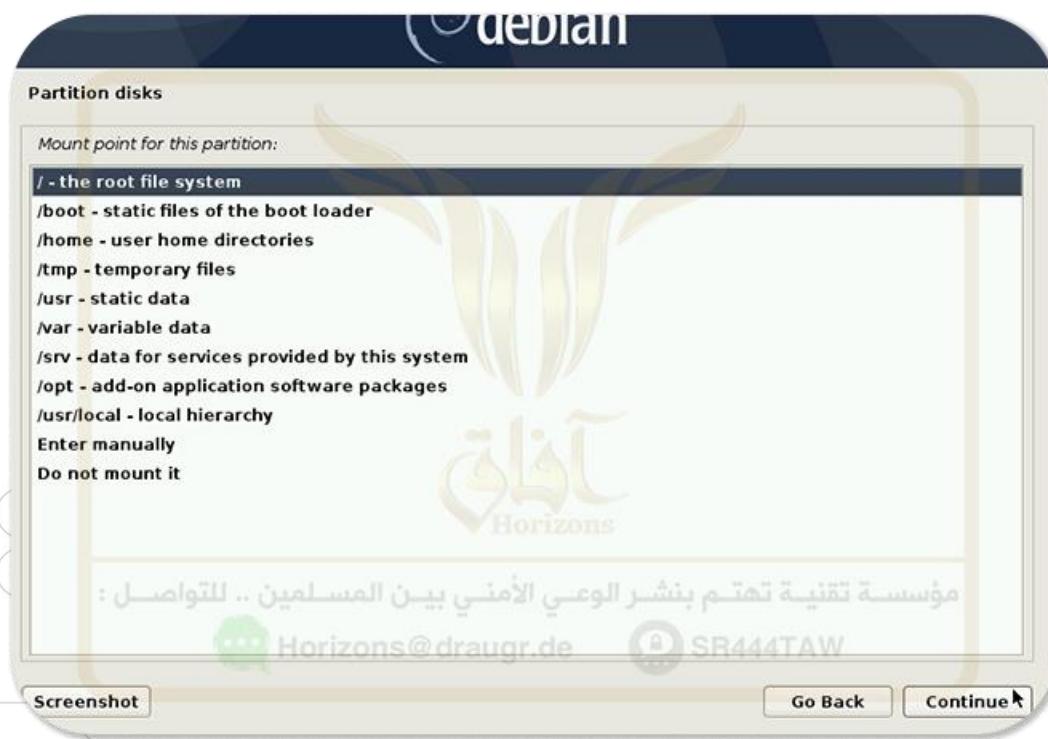
- Choose root partition the first partition from encrypted volumes



- Press on Mount Point



- Press on /



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- Press on Done setting up the partition



- Choose Swap partition the second partition from encrypted volume



- Press on Use as



- Press on Swap area



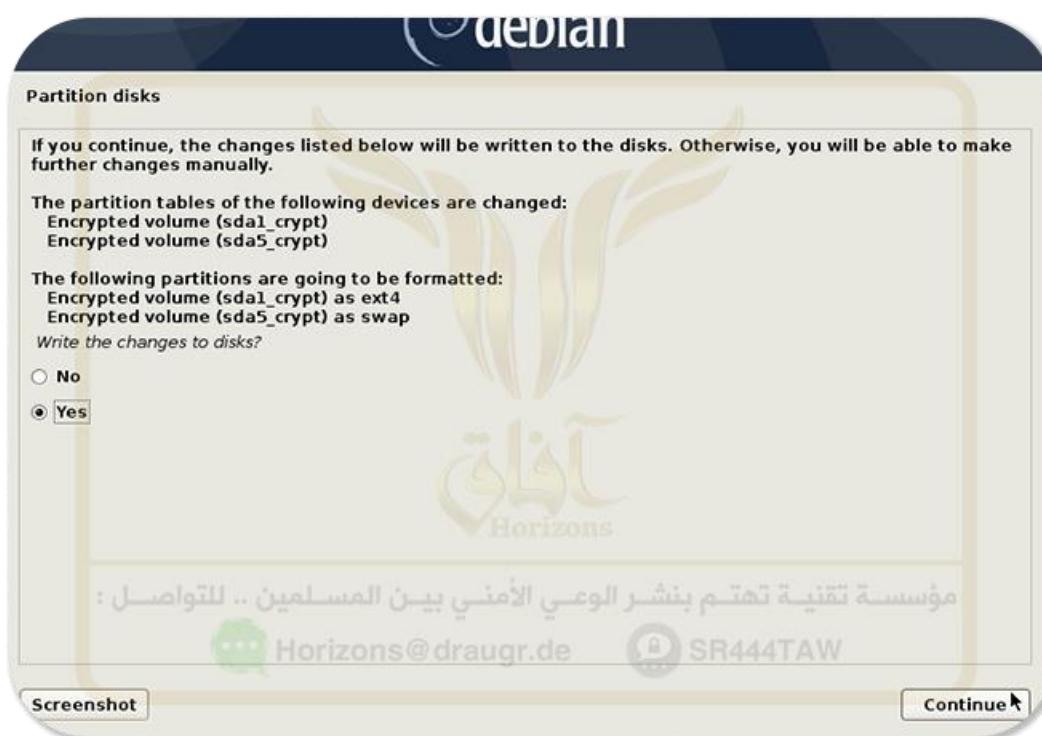
- Press on Done setting up the partition



- Press on Finish Partitioning and write changes to disk



- Press on Yes



- wait until base system installation finish



- Press No



- Choose united states



- Choose deb.debian.org



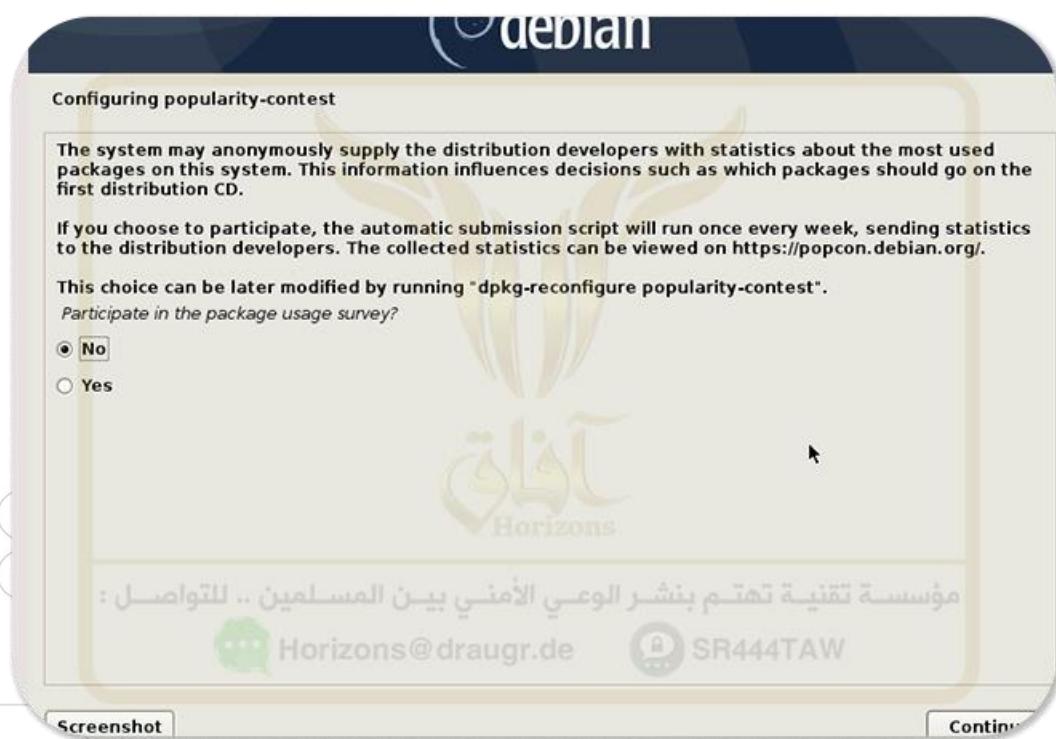
- Press on continue



- Wait until the software installation process end



- Choose No

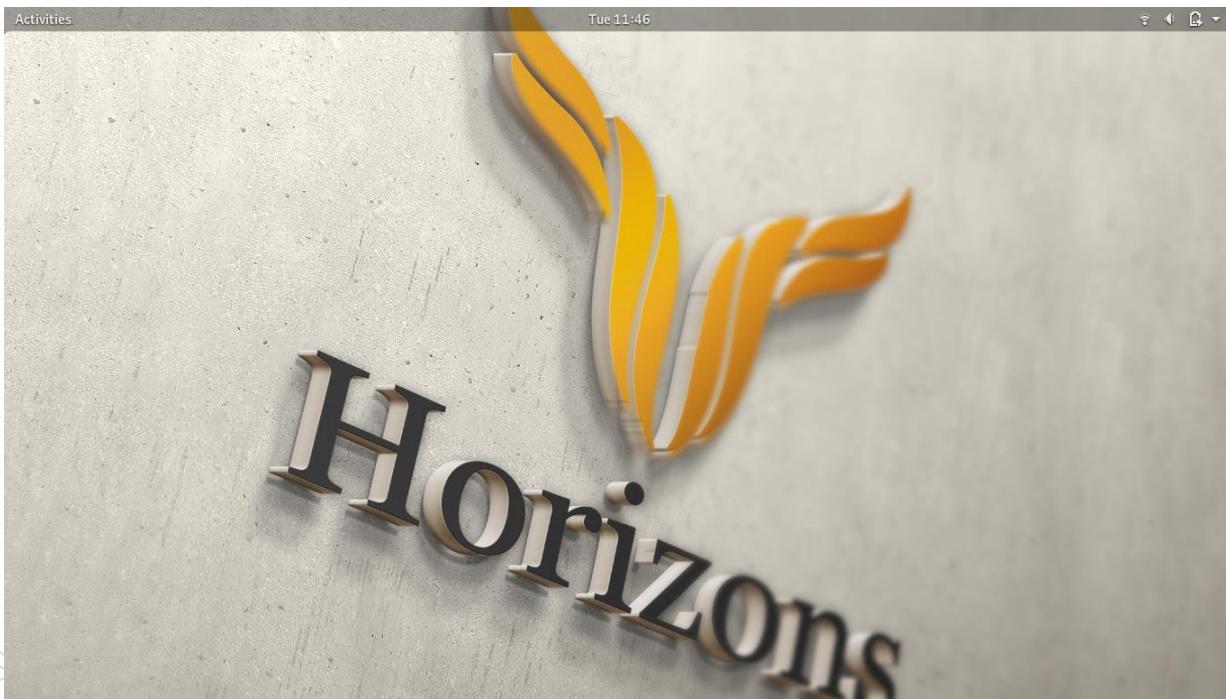


6- Choosing a desktop environment

A desktop environment is the bundle of components that provide you common graphical user interface (GUI) elements such as icons, toolbars, wallpapers, and desktop widgets. There are several desktop environments and these desktop environments determines what your Linux system looks like and how you interact with it. and here is the top 4 desktop environment which is widely used among Linux users

1- Gnome

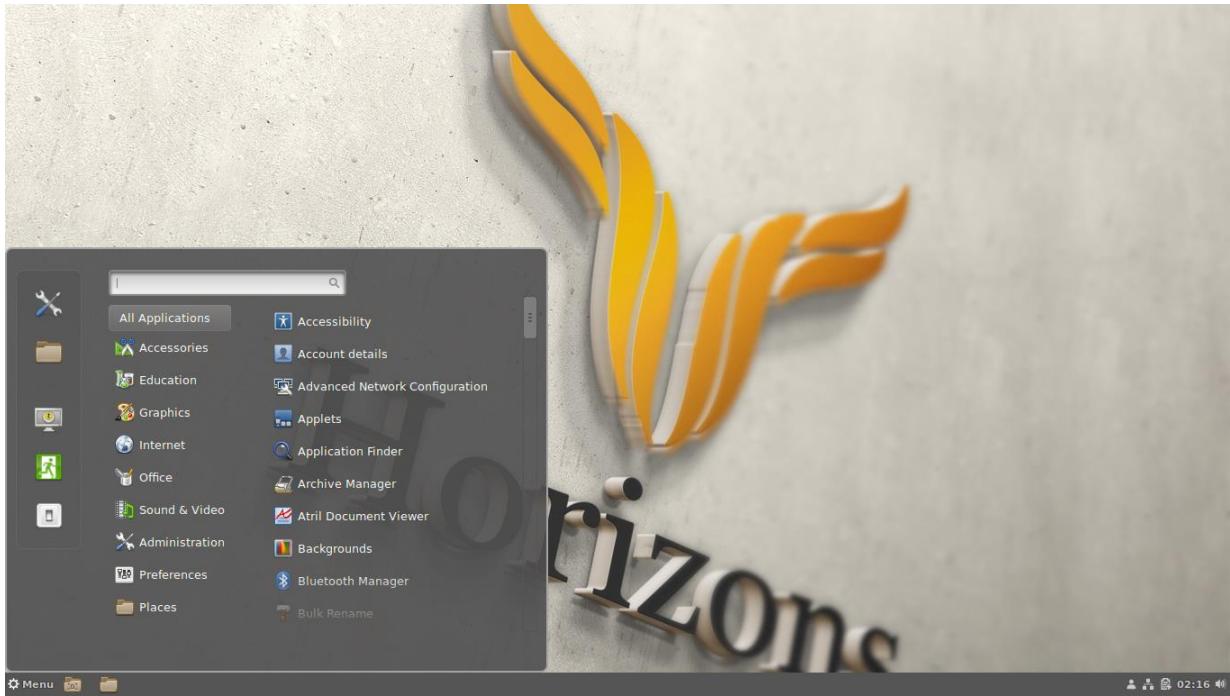
GNOME is one of the most popular desktop environment in the world of Linux distros. Many of the popular Linux distros use GNOME as their default desktop environment and it has some popular forks, such as - Cinnamon, Unity etc. GNOME is designed to be easy to use and customizable. The latest iteration, GNOME 3 has a modern and attractive user interface and aims to provide better support for touch-based devices. One of the downsides is that GNOME 3 draws a lot of memory because of its graphically heavy interface compared to some of its alternatives. We Recommend using Gnome for medium performance laptops and PC



2- Cinnamon

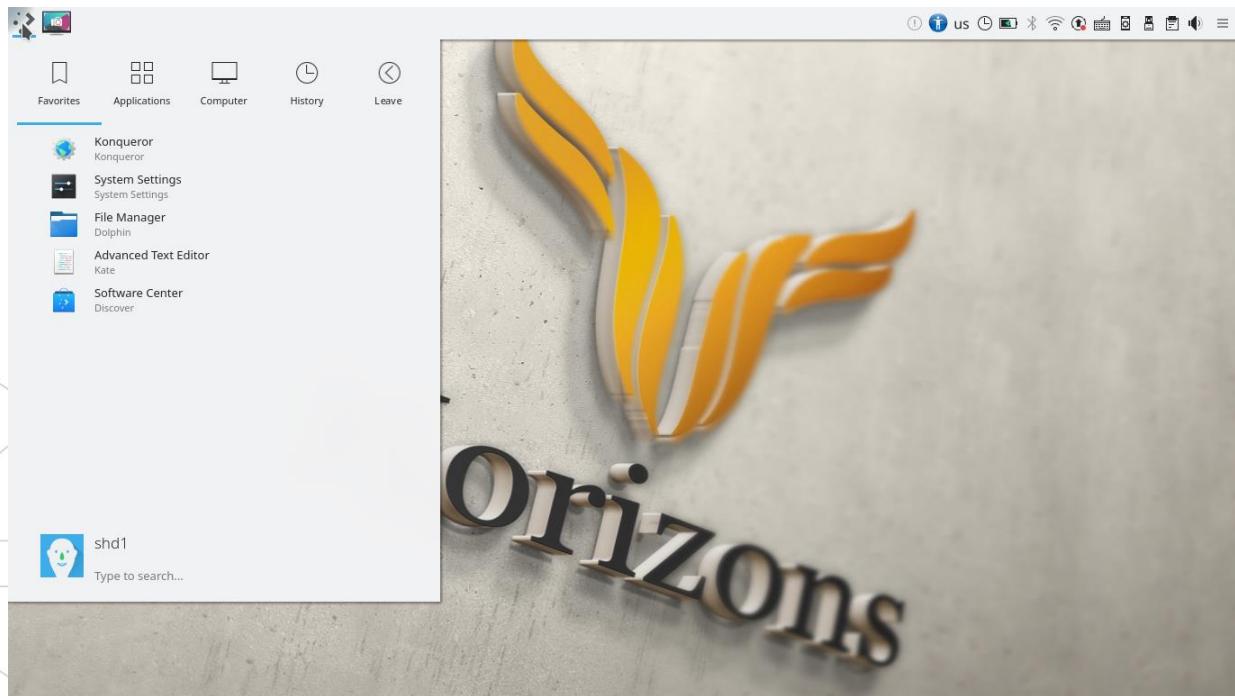
Cinnamon, a fork of GNOME 3, was initially developed to be and is the default desktop environment for Linux Mint. It is known for its similarities with the Windows user interface which helps the new Linux users from feeling uncomfortable with unfamiliar user interfaces. Cinnamon contains various customizable components like the panel, themes, applets and extensions. The panel, initially across the bottom edge of the screen, is equipped

with a main menu, application launchers, list of open windows and the system tray. We Recommend using Cinnamon for medium performance laptops and PC

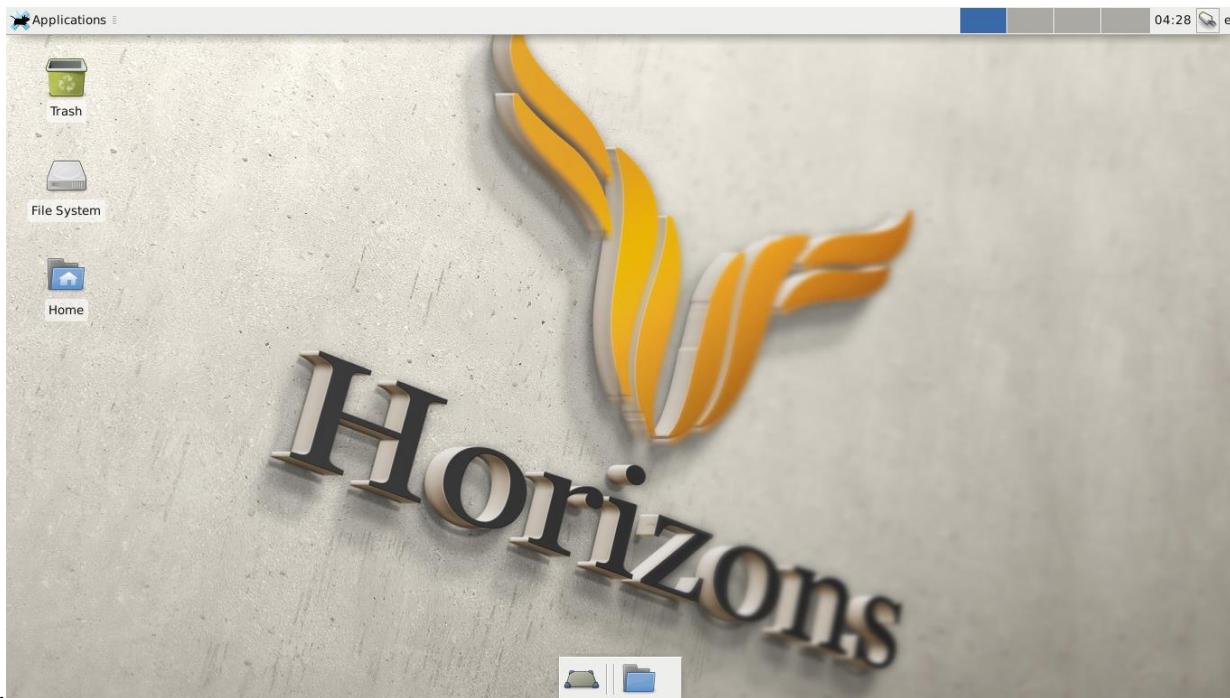


3- KDE

A feature-rich and versatile desktop environment that provides several different styles of menu to access applications. Its default window manager is kwin, but is also compatible with Compiz. An excellent built-in interface to easily access and install new themes, widgets, etc, from the internet , We Recommend using KDE for high performance laptops and PC

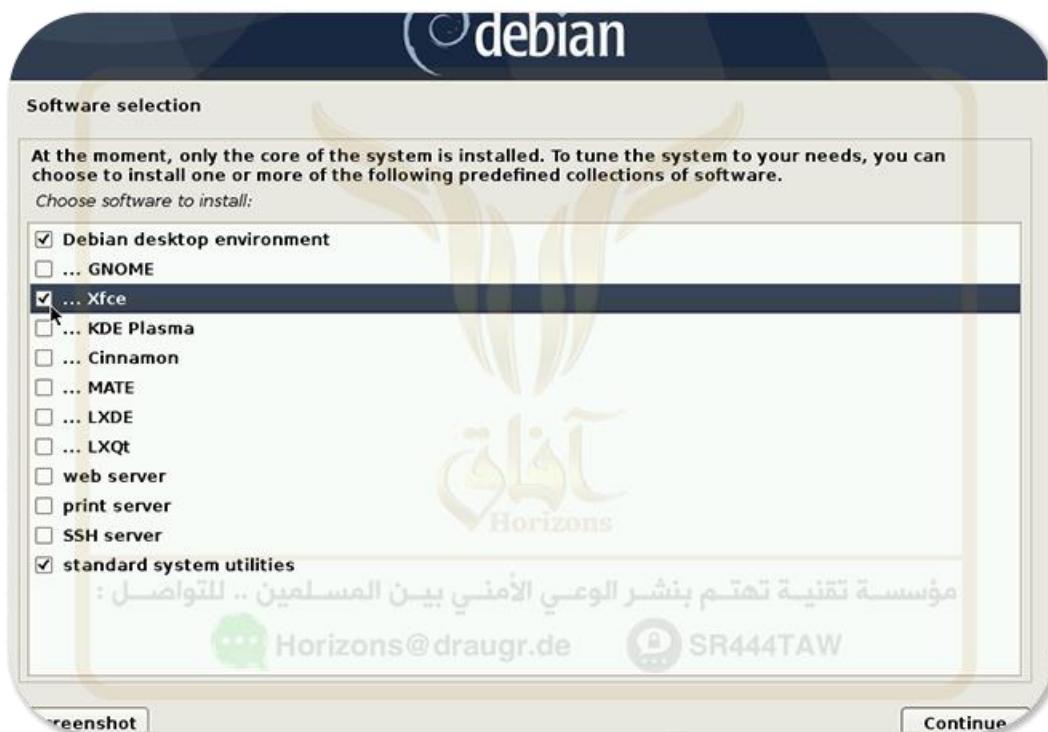


4- XFCE is a lightweight and versatile desktop environment that utilises a classic drop-down or pop-up menu to access applications. It is also compatible with Compiz. A little time and effort will also be required to properly customise the desktop to suit personal taste. We recommend using XFCE for low performance laptops and PC



- Choose the desktop environment you want to use then press continue





- Wait until the setup process finish



- Press on Yes to install Grub boot loader



- choose /dev/sda



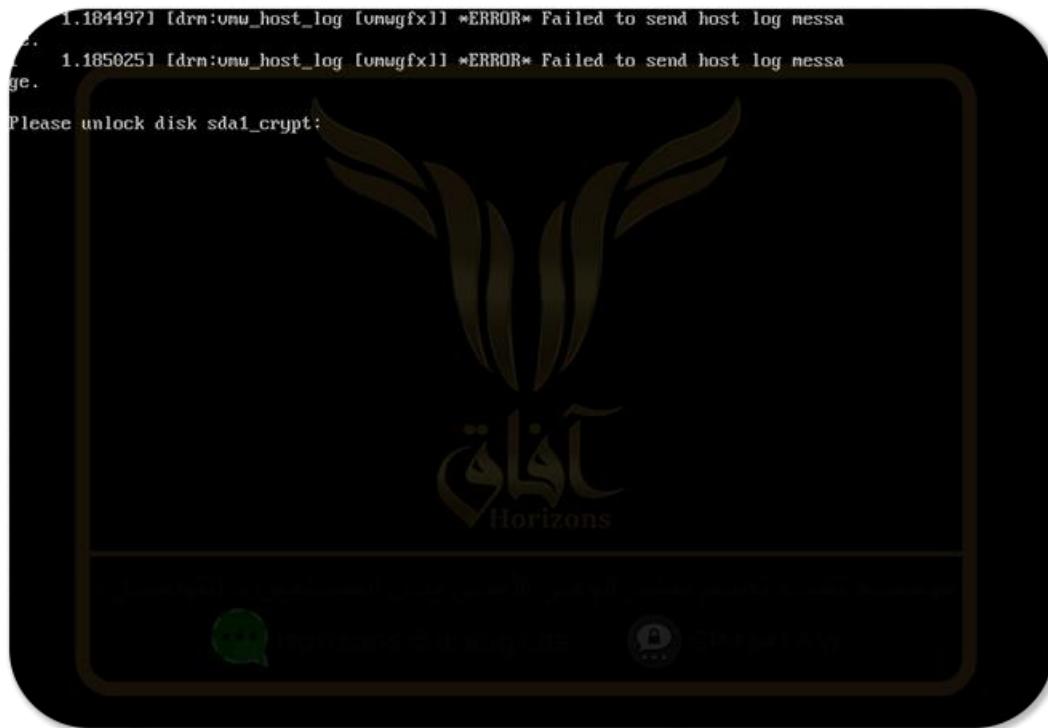
- Now the installation is finished restart your device



- When the system boot up choose Debian (if you have windows installed on another partition you will find it in this list)



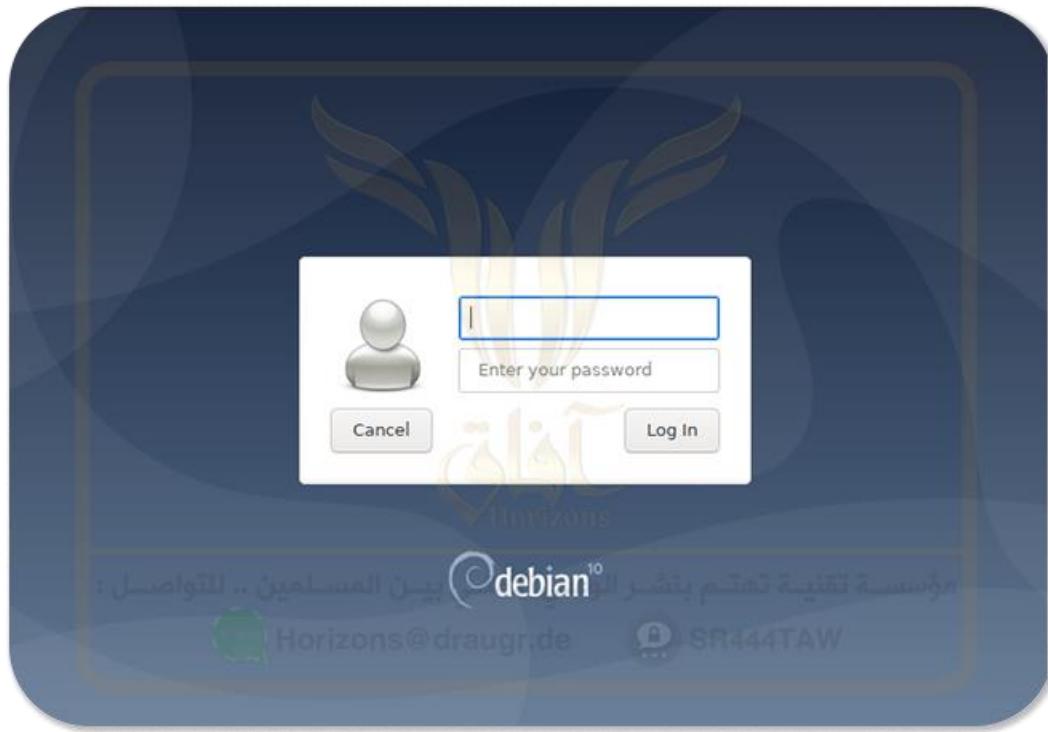
- Enter root partition password



- Enter swap partition password



- Enter your username then your password



- If you are using XFCE then this window will pop up for the first time press on use default config



If you need help with the installation of Debian or any other distributions contact us on our tech support accounts , also we created a groups for Linux topics only contact us to add you to it

Threema : [SR444TAW](#)

XMPP/Conversations : Horizons@draugr.de



Electronic Horizons Foundation
is an independent foundation aims to
raise Security awareness among Muslims



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